85. The localities where the different methods are applied are briefly :— Ploughing and sowing in furrows take place in the bábul coupes exploited during the year, the soil being black and soft. Sowing in pits is undertaken in hard and murum soil, and on hill slopes, seeds sown in pits on the shady side of Euphorbia cactus and other thorny bushes have been remarkably successful even in the more arid parts of the divisions. Sowing in seed-beds or patches is adopted in the Sátára Division in the exploited teak coupes of the year as well as in other forest areas : and broad-casting is spread as usual over hill slopes treated for reboisement. The results have not been satisfactory owing to the unfavourable circumstances of the year, but the Divisional Forest Officer, Sátára, reports about the dibbling in bushes and the sowings made in patches in the following words.

"From reports received from the Range Forest Offieers and from what the Divisional Forest Officer has personally seen, the best results so far obtained are from 'patches' and 'dibbling in bushes.' The 'patches' are a treat to be seen and are written most enthusiastically by Range Forest Officers. The germination has been most successful and there is scarcely a patch that has not got its little cluster of 6 or 8 little teak seedlings, and as these patches have been made at intervals of 8 paces or about 20 feet apart, over the whole area of the coupes, the coupes are now well stocked with on the average 100 seedlings per acre."

(3).—*Early Thinnings.*

86. The forests in the Deccan are not yet so thickly stocked with trees as to allow the cutting of young and immature trees for the purpose of improving the growth of trees by thinning. Thinnings are sometimes required to be made along cart tracks and foot-paths passing through forests, and this work is generally performed by Forest Guards.

(4.)—*Other Operations for the improvement of Growing Stock.*

87. These operations consisted of eradicating the peerul creeper (Combretum) from the bábul reserves of the Bhusával Range of the East Khándesh Division, and the cutting of creepers generally in the forests of all other divisions.

88. Considerable activity has also been displayed in eradicating "prickly-pear", Opuntia dillenii; and the table below will show the extent of the work during the year, by paid-labour, as well as by Forest Guards :—

No.	Division.	By paid labour.	Cost.	By Guards.
		Area in acres.		Area in acres.
1	East Khándesh	...	...	.....
2	West Khándesh	...	...	.....
3	Násik	570	576	.....
4	Ahmednagar	4	574	963 Cart-loads.
5	Poona	...	...	.....
6	Sátára	17	540	.....
7	Sholápur	2	222	7
	Total ...	593	1,912	7 Acres. 963 Cart-loads.

(5).—*Experiments.*

89. In East Khándesh a few sucker plants of Millingtonia hortensis were obtained from Poona and were planted on the forest boundary lines, but they failed to survive the hot weather.

90. A small quantity of seeds of the Lagerstrœmia flos reginæ received from Assam was sown in the Dhulia and Dahiwel nurseries of the West Khándesh Division, and the young plants are reported to be thriving.